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Wit at a Pinch.

A country girl one morning went
To market with a Pig;
The little cur-tail not content,
Squeaked out a merry jig.

A gentleman, on passing by,
Laughed much and jeering spoke:
"I wonder, Miss, your child will cry,
When wrapped up in a cloak."

"Why, Sir," quite pert the girl replies,
"So bad a breeding has he,
That ever and anon he cries
WHENE'ER HE SEES HIS DADDY!"

Congressional.

SPEECH OF THE HON. A. STEWART, Of Pennsylvania.

On Internal Improvements and the Tariff. Delivered in the H. of Representatives of the United States, March 14, 1846.

MR. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, said, he had not intended to address the committee on the subject now under debate, but some of the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bayly,) who had just resumed his seat, had induced him to depart from that purpose, and to throw himself on the indulgence of the committee.

That gentleman opposed this bill on two grounds: 1st, he denied the constitutional power of Congress to pass it; and 2dly, he denied the expediency of doing so if the power existed.

He wished to say a few words, in the first place, in reply to the constitutional objection, and then notice some of the other remarks of the gentleman, in the order they might occur to him, for he had taken no notes. As to the power, it seemed to him if Congress had not power to pass this bill, it had not power to pass any of the three hundred bills now upon the calendar. What are those bills? What is their end and purpose? They are all introduced in pursuance of that povision of our admirable Constitution, which declares that "Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers." The grants of power were, in a very few words, thus—"Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States," "declare war, raise armies, provide and maintain a navy, establish post offices and post roads;" and having thus briefly indicated the great and substansive powers of the Government, it wisely declared, that Congress should have power to select the means "necessary and proper" for carrying into effect these powers. This, perhaps, would have followed as a matter of course; but, to remove all doubt, it had been expressly inserted. Now, what was the character of all, or nearly all, the bills on your calendar, and all the laws in your statute books? They were but the means provided for carrying into effect the great and express powers of Government, and if this bill to improve harbors or rivers, to facilitate the commerce and defence of the country, was unconstitutional, then all our bills are equally unconstitutional, and Congress might as well adjourn and go home, and for all the good they are likely to do, he thought the sooner the better. The repeal of the tariff, the sub-treasury, and war, with all their bitter and disastrous fruits, he feared were the only measures to be expected from the continued deliberations of the present Congress. The Southern strict constructionists, however, found their constitutional doctrines exceedingly convenient: whatever they wish to carry was perfectly constitutional, without the least shadow of a doubt; but whenever a measure is proposed which they dislike, and want to defeat, they have an easy expedient always ready—they get behind the Constitution; it does not suit their taste; they do not relish its provisions; and of course it is contrary to the Constitution. But whatever pleases Southern notions, or Southern interests, is all right—all perfectly constitutional.

Mr. S. did not derive the power to pass a bill for internal improvements from any one special grant in the Constitution; it depended upon the character of the improvement proposed—upon its end and object. If it was intended to facilitate commerce among the States, the power to pass it resulted from the power "to regulate commerce among the States." If it was intended as a military road or canal, it referred itself to the military powers. If it was designed for mail purposes, then the right to pass it was derived from the post office power. Thus each and every constitutional grant of power carried with it as a necessary incident, its own appropriate means of execution; and without this the Constitution would have been a dead letter, and this Government could never have been put in motion.

The Constitution did not, of course, enumerate all the things that Congress may do: it could not indicate all the laws that Congress might pass to carry on the Government in all time to come; that was impossible, and the attempt would have been preposterous. The Constitution in that case, would have been, not an organic law, but a code of laws for a great and growing nation throughout all time. The Constitution conferred on the Government of the country great and leading substantive powers of a general character. It said that the Government should have power to defend the country; power to regulate its commerce; power to transmit intelligence. Then it declared that the Congress might do whatever was "necessary and proper" to carry out and make effective these general grants, and suit them to the wants and exigencies of the country, as they should be developed in the progress of time and the arts. "Congress," says the Constitution, "shall have power to establish post offices and posts roads," and there it stopped; and there, according to the doctrines of the gentleman from Virginia, the power of Congress to act stopped also. Yet how was it that Congress, by virtue of this grant, had passed volumes upon volumes of laws establishing a Post Office Department, providing for the transportation of the mails, the punishment of offences, and so on; if the doctrines of the gentleman were correct, all these laws were unconstitutional and void; and so of all the laws passed for light-houses, buoys, beacons, seawalls, forts, arsenals, and every thing of the kind, from the foundation of the Government up to the present hour. The gentleman's constitutional metaphysics subverted the whole of them, "and like the baseless fabric of a vision left not a wreck behind."

When a gentleman proposes any measure to Congress for its action, and the inquiry was raised as to the constitutional power to enact it, his answer must depend on the subject matter; his first task was to show that it was "necessary and proper," as a means of carrying into execution some one of the granted powers.—When he had shown that, he had a right to ask its adoption, and if a majority of both Houses of Congress concurred with him it would be adopted, if not it would be rejected, and here was the scrutiny, and the only scrutiny, against unconstitutional legislation. Suppose the subject was a road, the military power in the Constitution empowered Congress to make military roads for the transportation of armies and munitions of war. And so the commercial power authorized Congress to make commercial roads, whether over the land, or by the channels and course of rivers. The military power gave Congress a right to build a fort, but a fort might be so situated as to be useless without a road leading to it; therefore, Congress has the same power to make the road that they have to erect the fort.

If gentlemen would give themselves the trouble to look into the decisions of the Supreme Court, they would find that that enlightened tribunal had laid down the doctrines he advocated, as the true & just interpretation of the Constitution. In the case of McCullock vs. the State of Maryland, reported in 4th Wheaton, Chief Justice Marshall declared this to be the clear and undoubted meaning of that instrument. The powers Congress ordinarily exercise, are but in their nature means of executing powers; and the only limit, or restriction, imposed by the Constitution on the discretion of Congress, is, that the means shall be "*necessary and proper*" to the end of carrying out of the granted power. Within that limitation Congress can do whatever they judge expedient in carrying out the express powers.

Who is to judge whether a measure proposed is "necessary and proper" to the execution of an express power? Congress must judge for itself: the degree of necessity is not indicated. The Constitution does not say the means employed must be *absolutely* or *indispensably* necessary—not at all; all that it requires is, that the means employed shall be fit and useful for the purpose indicated. Such is the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Marshall. Some gentlemen think it constitutional to make a long road, or improve a long river, but not a short one. Length or breadth, or locality, have nothing to do with the question. Whether the road be five miles long or five hundred, is a matter perfectly immaterial, the true question is, what is its purpose? Suppose a road to a fort be but a mile long, if it is needed to reach the fort it is constitutional to make it, as much so as if it were a thousand miles long.

Mr. S. contended, that, as a means of national defence, a general system of railroads connecting our cities on the seaboard, and penetrating the interior, was better and more effectual (in an extended country like ours) than any system of fortifications that could be devised. Should an enemy make a demonstration on any point on the seaboard, before he could approach and effect a landing, troops could be collected sufficient to prevent the success of his enterprize. Had we possessed such roads in the last war, this city would never have fallen into the hands of the enemy; in two hours troops might have been brought from Baltimore, who would have effectually checked the march of the invaders, and they never would have wrapped this Capitol in flames. But forts, except in very particular cases, may be avoided; the invading force can get round them; and they can choose their own place of landing, and they will choose accordingly. But with a good net-work of railroads, and with improved rivers, rendered navigable as highways, you can gather your strength at any requisite point, and that at the shortest notice.

The gentleman would bring us back under the system of the old Confederation: but that has been tried, and found insufficient for the well being of a country so extensive as ours. In a time of peace, (and in our past history, as I trust in our future, we shall have comparatively but little war,) forts are useless. Costing millions and millions to erect them, they are utterly without value; while, at the same time, they continue to cost large sums to keep them in a state of repair and suitably manned. But rail roads are as useful in peace as in war. They are well worth all they cost for purposes of commerce and intercourse. What are forts worth in time of peace? They are not only useless, but a source of continual expenditure. And if railroads are a better means of defence than forts, then they are more constitutional, being more "necessary and proper" for carrying out the defensive power conferred upon Congress.

Having thus given my views of the constitutionality of this bill, I will say a word or two as to the expediency of the measures it proposes.

The gentleman from Virginia (with many other gentlemen from the South,) are terribly alarmed at this system: they apprehend it is going to bankrupt the Treasury—to waste the hard earned money of the people; that it is a licentious and abominable proceeding, wholly without legal warrant or useful end. What! Wasteful, profligate, unconstitutional to improve the country? Why, has it not been done from the very foundation of the Government? Has it not been done by every Congress from that day to this.—Why, then, has not the Treasury been bankrupted by this horrid system long before now? Why should gentlemen confine themselves to the future? It is easy to prophecy—but, on their own principles, why has the thing not occurred long ago? I believe we have a Treasury still—not, indeed, a very full Treasury, but with a present surplus of seven or eight millions lying idle and useless—useless to the Government, but not useless to the banks in which it is deposited But the gentleman thinks that this system will involve appropriations to the tune of a hundred millions of dollars per annum, and read the veto message containing this frightful phantom.

In 1824, with the powerful aid of Mr. McDuffie, and many other distinguished Southern gentlemen, a general system of internal improvement was adopted, and a board of internal improvement, organized by Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, ordered to examine the whole country, and lay down a plan, accompanied with estimates, for improving the entire Union, so as to enable Congress to select the most national and important. The board, after a general recognizance, made a report accordingly, proposing the appropriation of perhaps a hundred millions of dollars; and this was what was put into the message to frighten the people; it answered its purpose well—it did alarm the country. But then the gentleman and the message forgot to state, that it was to be spread over perhaps a hundred years; and even now, the gentleman talks of a hundred millions being voted immediately, and the Treasury bankrupt. These attempts to frighten the people, by talking about hundreds of millions, is all shere humbug. Nothing of the sort was ever dreamed of, and gentlemen know it. Every power confided to our hands, may be abused; but does that prove that the power does not exist?—What power do we hold, according to the gentleman's own admission, which we may not abuse? We have the power to levy taxes, and we may carry this so far as to bankrupt, not the Treasury, but the People. We have the power to raise armies and build fleets—and will the gentleman deny the existence of these powers because they may be abused?

But how is it that gentlemen from the South now talk so loud and long about the inequality of the system—it is now all at once a system of Western robbery and plunder. At the last session, these gentlemen were exceedingly kind and accommodating to the West. But why? *They* wanted Western votes for Texas—*they* wanted *their* "*logs rolled.*" These western rivers were then "inland seas"—all right, constitutional, and expedient—plenty of money for the West—no objection. But their logs are now at the mill—they have got Texas and don't want Oregon, and now all at once their tune is changed. Now the cry is, oh! you western robbers, you cormorants, you ravenous wolves, nothing will satisfy you short of "all of Oregon," and the last dollar in the Treasury. But Mr. S. contended that the people of the West had been the mere step-children of this Government. When its good things were being distributed among its favorites, the West has received comparatively nothing. And why? The seat of power was on the seaboard. They gave the West a few crumbs, and they had to be "thankful for small favors." He would venture to say, that if a line should be drawn one mile above the flow of the tides, and from our Western boundary and the lakes around this whole Union, it would be found that the whole of the appropriations, made far all the rivers and roads, and all other objects of improvement, in the whole of the interior embraced in this vast boundary, from the foundation of this Government up to the present hour, would not amount to as much as had been expended on a single fort or breakwater on the seaboard—he referred to the Delaware breakwater and the "Rip Raps." Scarcely as much as it had cost to erect the spendid edifice in which we are now deliberating. And yet it was said the West had got more than their share, and that nothing could satisfy their ravenous appetites. Last session, the harbor and river bill, which for the first time made some liberal appropriations to western objects, was vetoed by the *accidental* President, who had never received a single vote for that office—an act of usurpation which would have prodnced an universal burst of indignation, but for the insignificance of the man.

[Mr. Cobb here desired to ask Mr. Stewart, whether he had not voted for that man as President? Mr. Stewart replied, never—for President, never, sir; but he would not stop to bandy words about Tyler the subject was too low and disgusting.]—(A laugh.)

Though the people of the West had contributed millions on millions to the Treasury, what had they ever received? Comparatively nothing. Her money, like her great rivers, had flowed in perpetual streams to the Atlantic, never, never to return. Where were her appropriations for buoys, light-houses, beacons, forts, breakwaters, and all the thousand objects which carried the contents of the Treasury to the East? The interior and the West had none of these objects: and if appropriations for works of internal improvements must be denied, what was she ever to receive? The doctrine of these ultra constructionists would take from the Government all power to appropriate a dollar to the West. Where was our army? on the seaboard. Our navy? on the seaboard. Our ship yards? on the seaboard. Our forts? on the seaboard.—Our buoys and beacons? on the seaboard. Our piers, harbors, breakwaters, and other defences? on the seaboard. Take away from us our internal improvements, and what have we left? Nothing, sir, absolutely nothing. What Western man could vote for such doctrines? it would be treason to his country and constituents to do so. But he would turn the attention of gentleman to one fact that seemed to be forgotten in some quarters. In times past, the West was as nothing in the estimation of certain transcendental constructionists, while the Atlantic States were the whole Union. To the backwoodsmen, they gave out of mere condescension; but with a sparing hand. The seaboard took out of the head of the heap, while the West got the sweepings of the grain floor. The prime dishes on the Government table were for the princes of the Coast, while the West must be content with the crumbs. But a period was fast approching when the West could no longer be found begging for crumbs, and having even the crumbs refused, or given with a niggardly hand. No, sir! If the people of the West were at this moment fully represented, according to their present population, in that Hall, they would *Command* what they now had to ask in vain. If they had their rights on this floor *to-day*, they would control the legislation of this country. But a few years would set this matter right. Four or five years would bring the next census, and then the people on the west of the Alleghanies would demand with a voice that would not be disregarded—it would then be their turn to *give* and *take*; and let gentlemen beware in time.

Gentlemen said the States ought to make these improvements. But what was the character of these works? Were they not national in every respect? The great rivers of the West belonged to no State or States—they were the property of the whole country. They constited the States' boundaries, as did the Atlantic—they were as national as the ocean. These rivers were among the internal concerns of no State. What right had any State to carry on improvements in rivers which were not theirs? The gentleman from Virginia said that the States had ruined themselves by their internal improvements. That made against his argument. They had ruined themselves in doing out of their own State funds, what ought to have been done out of the National Treasury. The execution of works strictly national, had been improperly cast upon the States; and if they had been ruined, it was because the General Government had refused to exercise its own legitimate powers and perform its legitimate duties. A sense of common justice would lead Congress to appropriate something to enable the West to clear out her rivers, and build her roads, and develop her boundless resources. The improvements provided for in this bill, might save, annally, hundreds of lives and millions of property.—When gentlemen formerly talked about the commerce of the United States, nobody thought of any thing but foreign commerce. That was the commerce of the country. Internal commerce was nothing—it was forgotten and overlooked. Every thing must be done for our *foreign* commerce, nothing for *internal* commerce, though it now amounted to more than twenty times as much as the whole of our boasted foreign commerce. Yet gentlemen still go for foreign commerce; nothing but foreign commerce was constitutional. Foreign labor—foreign goods—foreign every thing. All was foreign, foreign, foreign. All was British—nothing American. Mr. S. had no idea that this Government had no duty, no obligation to any body but foreigners. He thought our first duty was to ourselves, our country, and our own people.

[REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.]

MASS CONVENTION IN ALLEGHENY.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Mass Convention held in Allegheny City, on the 8th instant:

RESOLVED, That this Convention is assembled under an impulse of self preservation, at a crisis of overwhelming interest. Already, at one session of the Legislature, have our claims to justice been baffled and repulsed; and there is reason to fear that every hour may bear upon its wings the shout of final triumph over our blasted hopes and ruined fortunes.

RESOLVED, That it would ill comport with the deep and solemn feelings of this occasion to indulge in the language of menace. But we cannot shut our eyes to the truth, that no association of men can long endure, which is felt by a large portion only through its power to oppress. Our humble request has been for permission to open a road over our own property, guarded by the necessary legislative sanctions. Every inch of the soil belongs to those who unite eagerly in this wish. They hold it under a direct grant from the Commonwealth, with all privileges end appurtenances, in consideration of moneys paid into the public Treasury. Most of the owners along the route have heretofore known the government only as a Collector of Texas, and as having rendered useless or unproductive, the roads constructed by private enterprise. Yet now in the attempt to make one of the most obvious and familiar uses of their property, they are arrested by a malign influence,—distant three hundred miles—usurping the name of the Commonwealth! The united owners may run a plough through the whole distance, but shall not be suffered to open a road! No instance of tyrany so highhanded; so exasperating; so fatal to all the motives that impel men to labor, and the acquisition of property, can be found even in the history of Ireland's oppression by the power at London. That power seeks rather to soothe the pang of political subjection by munificence and by lavish aid to every project of improvement. An attempt to deprive Irishmen of the free use of the soil beneath their feet would over-rule all political and religious dissensions, and enable them to cast off the oppressor forever. And we, Freemen of Pennsylvania, will not tamely submit to be stripped by a power at Philadelphia, of the advantages which God and Nature have placed within our reach. Who can undertake to fix a limit to these encroachments if not now resisted. The same influence which has been brougnt to bear against the South-western counties, will equally interdict the owners of property along the Allegheny River, from constructing a Railroad or a Canal through their lands. And while we are thus made to feel, at every turn, the galling evils of our political association with Philadelphia, the minutest scrutiny cannot enable us to discover a single countervailing benefit. It has been said, with truth, that the great purpose of social organization is to secure a prompt and faithful administretion of justice. How is it with us? Before the Supreme Court, sitting at Pittsburgh, may be brought from the West, the North, and the South, all the litigation, springing out the vast and multifarious transactions of those regions, even though it originate before a Justice of the Peace. Yet for a long series of years, we have seen here only a broken Bench, because all the Judges reside east of the Mountains, and because, forsooth, business is to be done at Philadelphia utterly incongruous to the functions of a Court of Error. An unfortunate wretch has lingered in the Pittsburg Jail, for upwards of seventeen months, under Sentence of Death, because the Judges will not decide on the Writ of Error in his case, without a full Court, and no one can predict when that consummation shall be witnessed. These crying evils may drive us to a remedy which will leave us life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness, no longer dependent upon the arbitrary caprice of those whose interests and whose passions array them in an attitude of hostility towards us.

RESOLVED, That the course of Philadelphia, however it may be reconciled with a narrow selfishness, is one directly in conflict with the interests of every other part of the State. It begins and ends within her own curb-stone. We wish the attention of the Commonwealth steadily fixed upon the policy which is avowed by her most shrewd and able men, who smile at the array of public considerations outwardly paraded, and who admit the project of a Central Railroad to be a mere imposture of the hour to distract the friends of the Bill. They hold it to be for the interest of Philadelphia, as a Mart, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should strike AS LOW DOWN THE OHIO AS POSSIBLE, and for reasons not very difficult to comprehend.—The great rival of Philadelphia is New York. The vast natural advantages of the latter, with her spirit and enterprise in improving them, give to her an ascendency which threatens to be irresistable. The current is towards her from every quarter, however remote. Even the Cross-cut, uniting the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals, which it was supposed would divert all the trade on its progress towards the Lakes, proves, in fact, a tributary to the Hudson. Merchants of Philadelphia know that the western man who reaches New York or Boston first, is not likely to reserve his funds for a visit elsewhere. Baltimore, except as to Groceries, she does not regard as a formidable competitor. It is her great interest then, to render the Southern route as attractive as possible. All who employ it must pass through Philadelphia before reaching New York, and thus be brought, with full purses, in reach of her stocks of Goods, and of her hospitable attentions. Let the terminus be at a point as far below Pittsburgh as possible, and the great thorough-fare for Goods and Passengers is established free from bugbear apprehensions about low water, &c. Such are her reflections, and such her policy; and to these she is ready to sacrifice, not only the interests of western Pennsylvania, but of the rest of the State! No one can mistake the result. The river between Pittsburg and the terminus of the Railroad, will at once be thrown out of any scheme of internal improvement, which the power of the great West may force upon Congress; and it will be abandoned forever, by common consent, to those sarcasms at its vexatious obstructions in which men of all political parties have successively indulged.

RESOLVED, That in the enormous Philadelphia speculation in Lands in Western Virginia we recognize another motive for clamorous outcry against the proposed right of way hiding itself behind the mask of zeal for the general welfare.

RESOLVED, That the policy which would regard our sister States as enemies to be plotted against, is not only at war with the best interests of Pennsylvania, but is derogatory to the age in which we live, and to the Constitution, whose sacred bond hold us together. The cherished object of the framers of that instrument was to break up any such miserable jealousy—to make us all feel that, "We, the people of the United States," had entered into a perpetual league of brotherhood and good office—to prove how wonderfully our interests entwine and run into each other—and to view every new channel of intercommunication as tending to strengthen the Union, and to advance the cause of free government. But a new doctrine is started which would erect a wall of brass around our borders, with only a single gate at Philadelphia. It reproaches the Almighty for having made rivers out of our own State. In its stupid blindness it would offer up daily prayers that the sources of the Delaware and the Allegheny, of the Susquehanna and Monongahela might be dried up, because they water soil of New York, Maryland and Virginia. The curse of God and man must rest upon such a creed!

RESOLVED, That the officers of this meeting be authorized to open a correspondence with the Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to ascertain whether legislative action may not be dispensed with on the unanimous cession of the owners of the soil, and to convey an assurance that, in such event, the work shall be guarded against molestation at all hazards.

RESOLVED, That this Convention will adjourn to re-assemble on the 4th day of July next. Time will thus be afforded for reflection and for a full representation of those whose vital interests are at stake. The day will be an appropriate one. We may have to decide whether the Anniversary shall hereafter be looked upon by us without a deep sence of humiliation.—The spirit of our fathers then severed, forever, the connection with Britain on her attempt to draw too tight the cords of colonial subjection. Shall their descendants tamely submit to be trodden under foot? There are moments in the history of every people when all wisdom is in the blood that rises at injustice and oppression. We owe a duty to the past—to ourselves—to the future. When our children shall wander over this region of deserted fields and crumbling ruins, they may well turn with scorn upon the memory of their dastard sires, who saw wrested from them, without a struggle, the choicest blessings of bounteous nature. And history will tell the incredible tale, that while strangers eagerly extended to us the right hand of fellowship and support, an assassin dagger, drawn

from the bosom of Pennsylvania stabbed us to the heart.

Resolved, That the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city be requested to appoint forthwith, Committees resident in those cities and along the proposed route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose duty it shall be to obtain from the owners of lands releases of the right of way and tender the same to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Resolved, That in the event of a refusal on the part of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to grant a Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company through the State, to the city of Pittsburgh, the Representatives in Congress from Western Pennsylvania, be requested to unite their efforts for the purpose of procuring an appropriation for the construction of a Railroad across the Allegheny mountains, to unite the waters of the Potomac at Cumberland with those of the Ohio at Pittsburgh, and the establishment of the same as a Post and Military road, with a view to the internal interests of the country in time of peace, as well as its defence in time of war.

From Washington.

29th Congress---1st Session.

Great Excitement in the House of Representatives---Mr. Webster and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.

The recent speech of Mr. Webster in the United States Senate, its masterly vindication of his official course in negotiating the Ashburton Treaty, and its bold exposure of the ignorance and falsehood of Mr. Ingersoll, seems to have goaded that RENOWNED historian, and "would have been a tory" to madness, as will be seen by the following brief account of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on Thursday, which we copy from the Baltimore American:

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll asked leave to make a personal explanation, and it was granted. The words he indended to say he had reduced to writing, and his statement was read. Mr. I. said that the notice of some remarks of his in the Senate called for the paper which he was reading. The remarks of Mr. Webster he spoke of with a severity which acknowledged a deserved retort to what he had said in the Senate. He desired now to bring forward the Journal of the Committee on Foreign relations to sustain his former charges, and to prove that Daniel Webster had been guilty of misdemeanors, such as "corrupting public funds," being "a delinquent," "a public defaulter;" of "fraudulently applying the funds to his own use, and of employing notoriously base agents of his choice. Also, that he had been guilty of mean and paltry contrivances, of palpable misuse of the public money," &c.

Mr. I. said he had no idea of this abuse of the public money until recently, and very little inquiry, said Mr. I. will show the misapplication of the public money, and all that malversation and corrupton which must remove him from the Senate chamber.

Mr. M'Kay asked if it was designed to call for all the items of the secret fund.

Mr. Ingersoll said that he did.

Mr. M'Kay—Then I cannot go for it. It has been the custom and is necessary to give the secret service money to the Executive, and it has never been the custom to make known the use of the money.

Mr. Vinton of Ohio, said, under the Rule, the resolution would lie over one day. He did not oppose it, but as it might lead to a collision between the two Houses of Congress, he suggested that it lie over.

Mr. Ingersoll in reply said he called for the record of the secret fund for proof of misapplication of it, and he trusted that the information would not be opposed by one who was the guardian of the public money,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio.

Mr. Winthrop demanded the yeas and nays upon the previous question.

The Speaker said it was not in order.

Mr. Winthrop said it was, and the Speaker yielded. The House then refused the second, 58 to 55.

Mr. Dromgoole said he wanted letters which could not be had. There had been gross corruption in this North Eastern boundary business, and an outrageous abuse of power and trust. He asked for the adoption of the resolutions offered by his friend from Pennsylvania. There had been a most corrupt abuse of the public money. He exonerated the Whigs, not Daniel Webster, for he was not acting with the Whigs, but under the direction of Mr. Tyler, and Mr. Tyler's administration was the most corrupt which had ever existed in the country or the world. Mr. Dromgoole closed with a repetition of this idea.

Mr Bayly of Va., defended Mr. Tyler from the assaults of his colleague, and finally opposed the resolution as tending to inflict a great injury upon the country. This fund had been used for corrupt purposes.

Mr. Ingersoll denied this.

Mr. Bayly—Then for secret purposes, though he believed the fund had been used for corrupt purposes. But what did the member desire? was it to impeach Mr Tyler?

Mr. Ingersoll.—What if he is impeached?

Mr. Bayly.—The gentleman is too good a lawyer not to know that we can not impeach a man when he has no office whatever. The House cannot impeach Mr. Webster as Senator.

Mr. M'Kay said that there were no items of this secret service expenditure.—The money is paid upon the certificate of the President,

Mr. Ingersoll said the items were in possession of the Treasury Department.

The resolution was now modified so as to make the call upon the President, and to embody a proviso, that the information communicated should not affect the subjects of any foreign power.

Mr. Haralson, of of G. moved the Previous Qnestion, but there was such a clamor against it that the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Hilliard, of Ala., obtained the floor, after appealing to the majority not to gag down the friends of the gentleman assailed. Mr. H. said that as one of the minority, he asked, courted, and demanded the investigation. He could not call himself the personal friend of Mr. Webster, but he should be the meanest of men if he did not here give his testimony, that in a somewhat protracted official intercourse with Mr. Webster he found him always a most cordial guardian of the public interest. He believed the investigation would prove that the man whose fame was the admiration of the country and of the world, would stand up under and survive the attack.

Mr. Winthrop of Mass., rose and followed. His speech was warm, ardent, becomingly indignant, and powerfully eloquent. He charged the gentleman from Pennsylvania with deserting the issues.—He had brought one set of charges against the Senator, and now abandoned them to bring forward another set of charges, altogether new.

But I rise, not, said Mr. W. to defend the Senator from Massachusetts, whom this day and in this place I am proud to call my friend. He has shown within a few days past that he has abundant power to defend himself from any assault.

Mr. Ingersoll rose and asked leave peremptorily to explain.

Mr. Winthrop gave way.

Mr. Ingersoll.—I demand of the gentleman from Massachusetts, to inform me whether he did not say that the Senator from Mass., would apply the scarifying knife to me. I DEMAND IT FROM YOU AS A MAN OF TRUTH.

Mr. Winthrop—when a member demands anything of me AS A MAN OF TRUTH, he will not be likely to receive any answer whatever.

[This was said in a most emphatic manner, and both members standing beside each other.]

Mr. Ingersoll said—Then the gentleman dodges my question.

Mr. Winthrop. No—it is the member himself who dodges. It is he who has made one set of charges, and it is he who has this day brought forward another set entirely different and distinct. Now, if any member wishes to know if I said that the scarifying process was applied by the Senator from Massacnusetts, I answer that I did, and the member is answered.

Mr. Winthrop protested against any partial examination—against any half way inquiries. Let all be known—no *ex parte* statements—no partial expositions. He demanded all, and would pledge himself that his friend would prove guiltless from all the charges uttered against him.

After some remarks from Mr. Holmes of S. Carolina, and Mr. Seddon of Virginia.

Mr. Adams called for the reading of the resolution and the amendment, which was offered by Mr. Seddon of Va., and being read, he said he wished the House to divest itself of every measure of feeling and to regard it upon its true merits.

He could not vote for the Resolution as presented. There were parts of it which were proper for the House to call for, and parts of it were in violation of the Constitution. The most material part requires an exhibition of facts which had forever been and which should forever be matters of the most profound secrecy.

The manner of keeping the money was then stated by Mr. A. He denied that it was necessarily a corruption fund.—When he was President of the United States he had appropriated the whole of the secret service money, and it turned out to be entirely insufficient for the purposes required. He had never mentioned to any man in the world, the uses to which this money had been applied, except to his successor in office. The Secretary of the State had made use of the money, and he doubted if he knew to what purpose the money was applied to this day. It was, however, applied to the making of a treaty with the Sublime Porte.

For the expenditure of this money, no Secretary of State, past or present, was any more responsible than the Speaker of this House. If the Resolution was to have any bearing it must bear upon John Tyler, and if anybody was to be impeached it must be John Tyler. The law gave the President the power expend the money, and no body else. No body but the President was, therefore, responsible.

Mr. Ingersoll said he believed that Mr. Tyler was irreproachable in his business.

Mr. Adams said it was impossible.—If there was reproach any where, it was with the President, and no body else.

Mr. Adams said if this matter was carried to the point desired by the member from Pennsylvania, it would turn out that there were no abuses. He suspected none, and believed none. If one tenth part of the charges were true, as named by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the person charged deserved impeachment. It was not manly to come into the House with side blow attacks, dragged from the Department of State—items of expenditure for which he was not responsible to sustain such a charge as this.

The gentleman says he was not here to ask the adoption of this resolution to sustain his charge, from and personal motives.

Mr. Ingersoll, No, I do not say this.

Mr. Adams—Then the gentleman is here from personal pique to prosecute his inquiry,—and will the House gratify him so far.

Mr. Yancey of Ala. then made a terrible phillipic against Mr. Webster, in reply to his colleague. Mr. Hilliard rejoined, and said that as a man of ability, a man of splendid achievement and devotedness to the public service, Mr. Webster's name was respected the world over.

Here ended the debate. The Resolutions offered by Mr. Ingersoll, as modified, read as follows: That the President communicate to this House the items of the secret service fund during the administration of John Tyler and while Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

The record book of the Committee on Foreign Relations while John Quincy Adams was Chairman of the Committee, be brought before the House.

[These resolutions were further modified at the close of the debate, and passed by confining the inquiry of Mr. Webster's own administration of the duties of State State Department. In this form the Resolution was adopted by a vote of 136 to 28.]

Foreign News.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

AMERICAN CORN AND BUCKWHEAT TO BE ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY, RICE ALSO.—LOW DUTIES INSTEAD OF WAR.—THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—TROUBLES IN SWITZERLAND.—CITY OF CRACOW IN ASHES.—WARLIKE FERMENTATION IN EUROPE.—GRAIN AND LOFUR ADVANCING.

☞The New York papers of Saturday contain advices from Cork to the 13th, received by the Adriondack—London to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th, received by the Romer—and London to the 10th and Liverpool to the 9th by the Queen of the West.

We are indebted to the Tribune and Sun for extras containing the Romer intelligence—to the Herald for the advices from Cork—and to the Commercial, &c., for extracts by the Queen of the West.

Great fears are entertained that the next year's crop of potatoes will be more extensively diseased even than the last. The sets even from the most carefully selected cuttings are found to be strongly marked with the mysterious rot.

The Globe says that all leaves of absence to officers belonging to regiments serving in India have been cancelled, and they have been ordered to join their respective head-quarters by the overland route.

In the House of Commons, Monday, March 9, Sir Robert Pool said it was intended to reduce the duties on rice, Indian corn and buckwheat to one nearly nominal from the passing of the act.

As regarded Indian corn and buckwheat, it was intended to admit them duty free, for a limited period from the day when the report of the committee should be agreed to, taking securities for the payment of the duty, should the bill not ultimately be sanctioned by Parliment.

After a very desultory discussion, the resolutions relating to the vorious kinds of grain were agreed to.

In the course of the debate Sir Robert Peel mentioned that the Government had already expended £100,000 in the purchase of rice and Indian corn for the relief of the suffering people in Ireland.

THE OREGON QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The London Times of March 9th, discourses on the Oregon question in this wise:—

In the way of concession and of argument, little now remains to be said or done by the British Government. The strongest desire bas been repeatedly expressed on our side to terminate this controversy. Our case has been stated with such moderation, and our claims confined to such narrow limits, that nothing but extreme presumption, or rather a species of hostile infatuation, on the part of the American Democrats, could lead them to suppose we should make any farther abatement of our rights.

We are in actual possession of rather more of the Oregon territory than we have ever claimed as our own, because as long as the joint occupation lasts, the concurrent rights of both parties extend over the whole country. We have at our disposal ample means of defending our rights. We had never, at any period in the history of this country, less reason to recoil from a war, or to fear the result of a contest with any power, but more especially with the United States. Yet we, on our side, have strenuously and sincerely labored to effect a compromise.

We have not alluded to the superiority of our maritime strength: from a misplaced respect for the American Government no use has been made of those blunt arguments to which alone they now appear accessible; uutil at length we learn, with more contempt than surprise, that Mr. Polk and his advisers are embarking in a course which can only lead, if they are allowed to persevere in it, to aggressive hostilities.

We know not what course Mr. Polk may inted to pursue after the notice for the abrogation of the treaty of joint occupation has been duly given; and we shall await with more curiosity than alarm the enterprises which may be projected for the purpose of expelling British subjects from a district of which we happen to command the coast and the interior, the Indians and the forts. The world is perfectly aware that England is not the attacking party, and that we are content to leave matters in Oregon as they now are.

If the Americans mean anything, they mean to dispossess us of what we hold. At the same time if this intention be avowed by the Cabinet of Washington, or if it be disclosed by votes of money and warlike peparations which imply a fixed determination to engage in this absurd and flagitious contest, no State is bound to wait to be attacked. Mr. Polk has instructed the American Minister in London to ask for an explanation of the activity in our dockyards.

His own conscience might have given it to him; his own language has put us upon the defensive; and although the termination of the convention of 1827 by notice is no casus delli, yet the disposition indicated by that notice, and the means which may be taken to carry that disposition into effect, may hereafter furnish ample ground of suspicion, of remonstrance, and finally of hostilities. A bold and manly course on the part of the British Government will probably not be without a good effect in the United States; and it will undoubtedly command the unanimous support of the people of England."

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The extraordinary activity which prevails in all the dockyards, in overhauling and bringing forward frigates of the heaviest class is very ominous, as these are precisely the vessels which will be required in a war with America.

In addition to the 44 and 50 gun frigates already in commission, the following vessels of the same class are either preparing for commission or undergoing careful examination, namely,—the Gloucester, a line of battle ship razeed to a 50 gun frigate; the Raleigh, 50; the Southampton 50; the Isis, 44; the Conwall, 50; the Conquestador, 50; the Horatio 44; the Constance, 50, the Portland, 50, the Sava 50; and the Alfred 50.

There are already at sea the following vessels of this class,—the Grampus, 50; the Eagle, 50; the Mulampus, 44; the Vindictive, 59; the Warspite, 60; the Vernon, 50; the Endmion, 44; the President, 50: the Winchester, 50; and the America 50.

From the Cork Reporter March 10.

THE CRISIS IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD.

WAR IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The world, we fear, grows tired of peace—Christians and Mahometans, lettered and unlettered nations, seem bent on war. The din of war is heard in the four quarters of the globe—in Asia on the borders on the Sutle,—in Africa along the desert—in America it has but begun, and Northern Europe is now a scene of mad conflict, of which the restoration of Polish nationality is the object. There is nothing in all history so glaringly dishonest and unprincipled as the compulsive cession of the Polish territory to the imperial robbers who sat in consultation at the Congress of Vienna. They excelled in iniquity the Roman triumvirate, who met in the lone island to divide the empire. They sought power over their own country—over states already conquered; but the crowned heads who met in Anno Domini, 1815, conspired to pounce upon independent kingdoms, over which they had none but the robber's right. They violated treaties, on which the ink was hardly dry; they appropriated territory over which they had no jurisdicton; they parcelled out among themselves feeble or defenceless kingdoms—thes annexed Saxony, and tore the Polish nation limb from limb asunder. As hounds make fragments of their prey, even so did they mangle that enfeebled country. The French Emperor was no more a terror. There was none to combat or resist them. Castlereagh was there, too, to work a nation's ruin, and the fangs of Russia fixed in the body of Poland, bore off a lion's share.

Every one recollets the vain strife—the peace of solitude that subsequently reigned in Warsaw—the cold apathy with which France and England, though mankind cried shame, looked on. The Poles were scattered over the whole earth, beggars in one place, dependents and pensioners of fashion in another, barely tolerated in a third—drafted into armies, oppressed by Austria, coerced by Prussia—scourged by Nicholas, they yet remember their nationality, and have flocked back into their native land either to recover it or to perish, and thus to end their exile. They have made a stand at Cracow, have diven out the garrison, are assembling in large numbers from all parts of Europe—from every one of their old birth places, where any of them were suffered to exist. and have issued a proclamation that wherever it is read, will surely spread the flame of revolution. It is, however, but a vain exertion. What can they effect, unassisted by any other nation, in the teeth of three powers banded together, great in reaources and unanimous in action against the illarmed though brave iiisurgents. The revolt is extending—desertions to their side have occurred—they are provided with the rude weapons with which they cut down the ranks of Russia at Radavia; but yet how can they stand before the regal, rich triumviate, whose legions will be sent on front ,flank and rear against them? It is, we fear, a despairing effort and will end only in havoc, confiscations; and the speedy overthow of the bold, but heedless people who have dared to seek the restoration of their freedom. They are deeply to be commiserated. If beaten, as we must expect they will be, their subjugation will be followed by eruelties we shudder to contemplato. Russia has no compassion for the conquered.

War has thus begun in Europe—will it be the signal for the discontented on towards the bank of the far celebrated Rhine! We know not yet—we cannot stay to speculate. We trust in Providence that nations less oppressed and better taught in the arts of peaceful victory, will wait and shun the last resort to which the Polish exiles are coerced. If they would copy us, they could prevail. But will be forgotten if the frenzy once falls upon them. We are far away from their minds—as, happily, we are isolated from all connection with their contentions. It is not what is passing or will pass in northern or more central Europe, that we have so much to regard as what is about to happen far away. Our anxiety is centred in America, and there and here much has transpired to redouble our apprehensions. For, come what will, we abominate that war. We have brethren and relatives in that free land, and much we fear they may be involved in the impending collisiou. Peace or war hangs on the will of one determined man, the head of the republic. It is, after all, to the reason of the merchants that reference must be made. He spurs rather than curbs the steed. He claps on the steam, pokes up the coals, pushes on when others would draw back. He is more the instigator than the moderator. He will not yield a bodkin's breath in terms of territory. He cares not how many will be hurled into eternity, how many cities blaze, and townships are made desolate. What is it to him though hundreds are engulphed whith burning or shattered ships in the all covering deep? Is it not a wretched thing if he, the guardian of the Republic, shoud force two great industrious states to grapple each other for a prize not worth their animosity? Ambition, they say, and love of distiction urge him on. Alas, for human folly!—The column erected to one far greater than he can become—his own Washington—that memeorial is encompassed with weeds and nastiness.

The crisis is coming on. The President has paltered with England's representative, and she is tired of trifling.—She is becoming serious. She has pacified Canada, not by a coercion bill. She pordoned the most obnoxious of her subjects fully and in time. Her posts along the frontier are doubly fortified; and, at home, not for a day are the preparations relinquished or relaxed. Tne largest naval armament that ever left her shores will be put to sea if the Congress ratify the President's advice. She now holds out threats and delivers herself in terms of defiiance; and Polk must fight for it or compromise on the footing which he repeatedly refused. Will he persist—does he really resolve to have a war? He must be insane, if he is so determined.—Peace would inevitably aggrandise America—war may be her destruction. She has not resources or wealth for a protracted contest. Men she has, will they adeere through long campaigns to their officers? We suspect them. Volunteers are not secure dependence. In the war of independence they were a precarious force. They went and came as suited their caprice, and often left Washington on the point of ruin. Howe's incapacity three times was his safety, and French succor only prevented the American heroe's annihilation. His funds ran short, his bills were but waste paper. His own letters tell his difficulties—his frequent hopelessness and fortitude. For none but he would have preserved. What is there to prevent the same dangers, embaarrassments, and hair breadth escapes again? We cannot surmise. The population has multiplied 'tis true, since then; but either of the confederated States may still refuse a contingent, be unprovided with money, be assailed from within; and all are not now soldiers and sharp shooters. as they were when the western world was rising into strength.

There ore martial indications elswhere. But we must pause here, and postpone our observations on the rest to another number.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The insurrection in Poland still forms the principal feature in the Paris papers. Many of the refugee Poles now residing in Paris, to the number, it is said, of three hundred, assembled at the house of Prince Czartorski, on Saturday, and presented to the Prince an address in the name of more than one thousand Poles, in which they offered to that Chief the warmest co-operation, and a rigorous obedience to his commands, convinced that this co-operation is, above all things necessary, in order that the emigration may, by its representative, the more efficaciously associate itself with the heroic stuggle which has re-commenced in Poland. The address terminates with a declartion that "hour for sacrifices having arrived, the offer to their companions in emigration, who do not partake of the opinions propogated by the society of 'The Third of May' for several years past, the temporary sbandonment of their doctrines and their theories, in order that all the emigrants may be united in one bond of union, directed by the Prince, and giving to him their co-operation."

The Prince replied by "rendering homage to the heroic rising which had taken place in differeni points of Poland; and then declared his resolution to serve it with all his means, which he said would with the co-operation of the emigrants, undoubtedly increase. It would then be possible to give considerable assistance to the country, and to obtain for Poland allies. loans, and the universal support of public opinion. He accepted with joy the offer of the co-operation of the Society.

If the intelligence in the Frankfort Journal of the 6th inst. is to be credited, the Russians have already stuck a terrible blow at the insurrection. The following appears in that paper, dated "Nuremberg, March 4: A letter from Vienna, of the 28th states that Government had just received intelligence of the burning of Cracow. The Russians had arrived with such rapidity that the insurgents were unable to oppose any serious resistance, and the Russians, in the midst of a terrible bombardment, seized on the town."

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00	
Wheat, per bushel,	80 a 0 85	
Rye, "	66 a 0 75	
Corn, "	65 a 0 00	
Oats, "	40 a 0 45	
Potatoes "	50 a 0 56	
Apples, "	00 a 0 00	
" dried "	75 a 1 00	
Peaches dried "	2 00 a 2 05	
Butter, per pound,	12 a 0 15	
Beef, "	3 a 0 4	
Veal, "	5 a 0 6	
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50	
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16	
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 8	

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$4 20 a 4 50
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	50 a 55
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	33 a 37
Barley,	65 a 70
Bacon, hams, per lb	6 a 7
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	12 a 14
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	2 52 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	56 a 62
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	2 75 a 0 00
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	¼
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1½
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	1
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3

Illinois.

State Bank	50	Shawnetown	—

Missouri.

State bank	1

Tennessee.

Memphis	3	Other solvent banks	5

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	1½

South Carolina.

All solvent banks	1

New England.

New England	1

New York.

New York city	par	Other banks	1

Virginia.

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1846

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

☞Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn to-morrow, the 22nd.

☞A part of Mr. Stewart's speech on Internal Improvements and the Tariff, will be found on first page; the remainder will be given next week.

☞"THE TRIBUNE," is the title of a new Whig paper just commenced in Lancaster, by R. W. Middleton, Esq., formerly editor of the "Lancaster Union." The paper presents a handsome appearance, is conducted with ability, and is published at $1 00 per annum.

Rifle Regiment.

The bill for raising a regiment of mounted Riflemen passed the United States House of Representatives on the 11th inst., by a vote of 137 to 35. It will no doubt pass the Senate also.

Enlistments.

The New Orleans Picayune states that orders had been received at the different recruiting stations of the South to push forward the enlistment of men for the ranks of the Army with all vigor, and to obtain as many soldiers as possible.

☞From Washington we learn, that the debate in the Senate on the Oregon resolutions was to be brought to a close on Thursday last.

☞Thomas Ritchie, Jr., and the others that were engaged in the fight which resulted in the death of John P. Pleasants, have all been tried and acquitted!

The Tariff Resolutions Defeated.

The "Democracy" in our State Legislature have finally defeated the Tariff Resolutions. They had passed the House some time ago, containing an amendment instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of any bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. The Senate struck out the amendment and sent the Resolutions to the House, where the Resolutions thus amended were defeated by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bachman, Barber Bartholomew, Bassler, Bentz, Bigham, Brough, Boyer, Brackenridge, Bright, Cochran, Connor, Cross, Donaldson, Edie, Haly, Hilands, Jacobs, Johnson Keller, Kunkel, Ladley, Larkin, Magehan, Morrison, M'Crum, M'Curdy, M'Curley, M'Farland, Nicholson, Power, Pumroy, (Franklin, (Pomeroy, (Mercer,) Price, Robinson, Shuman, Steel Stewart, (Franklin,) Strouss, Thomas, (Chester,) Trego and Wadsworth—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Bird, Boughner, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Clark, Daly, Dotts, Enue, Fasset, Fernon, Forsyth, Funston, Galloway, Gray, Gwin, Hallowell, Haymaker, Hill, (Montgomery,) Hineline, Hofman, Ives, James Kaine, Knox, Levan, Means, Merrifield, Mitchell, Murphy, M'Abee, M'Clelland, Owen, Piollet, Rider, Rupert, Samuels, Snyder, Stetler, Taggart, Thomas, (Susquehanna,) Tice Van Hoff, Weest, Webb, Wilson, Worman and Patterson, Speaker —49.

The Sub-Treasury.

The Loco Foco Baltimore Convention is in a fair way to produce consequences more disastrous to the country than ever proceeded from any other body of men. They commenced their labors by repudiating the Presidential candidate they had been instructed to nominate. This was done to "enlarge the area of FREEDOM," by extending the boundaries of SLAVERY! Mr. Van Buren was rightly served, though for a wrong reason.

That Convention, in its Resolutions claimed the whole of Oregon, demanded the adoption of the Sub-Treasury scheme, and the destruction of the Tariff. The President elected under these Resolutions is endeavoring to carry them out. His own friends, however, hold him back on the Oregon Question, so that it is probable that the war may blow over. The Sub-Treasury bill has passed the House of Representatives, and will, it is said, pass the Senate. The Tariff may or may not go by the board. If both of these Baltimore outrages are perpetrated, the prosperity and the hopes of the country and the people will be blasted and darkened. Or, if the Sub-Treasury bill, with its grinding specie clause, passes, it will, to revive the emphatic figure of Senator KING, of Georgia, "silver the head of this young republic with grey hairs."—Alb. Journal.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Right of Way Bill.

The first section of the Bill to grant the Right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company passed second reading in the House of Representatives on Thursday.

The amendment of Mr. Kunkel, providing that in case three millions should be subscribed by the Central Railroad company, ten per cent paid in, and thirty miles put under contract by the 30th July, 1847, then the act to be null and void, was adopted, yeas 50, nays 48. This amendment, however, was further amended, requiring 30 per cent of three millions to be paid in; after which the first section passed by the following vote:—Yeas 50, Nays 48. This vote, it is believed, is decisive of the fate of the Bill. No doubt is entertained of its passage in this form.

☞LATER.—We have intelligence from Harrisburg, by way of Stoystown, that the Right of Way Bill had passed finally in the House on Friday; in what shape, we know not. The Bill would go to the Senate immediately for concurrence, as it had been materially altered after the passage in that branch—and it was probably not finally disposed of until yesterday.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Monday the 6th inst., a few minutes after mid-night, Mrs. JANE KIMMEL, wife of Mr. Samuel Kimmel, Merchant, near Stoystown; aged 37 years and 5 months.

"Nil mortuum nisi bonum" was an adage among the ancients, though it was very frequently departed from, in ancients, as it is in modern times, for it too often happens that "the evil that" persons "do live after them, whilst the good is oft interred with their bones." Let the adage of the day be what it may, "truth is powerful and will prevail," the faults of individuals will be spoken of whether they be living or dead and is still virtue enough left in the community, to praise their goodness. The deceased can neither be benefitted by our praises, nor injured by our censures, but when an individual, who, (like the much lamented Mrs. Jane Kimmel,) has lived for years in our midst and been exemplary for every virtue calculated to adorn a woman, is snatched away by the hand of death, it is but a tribute of respect which we owe to her memory, to make allusion to those many good qualities which could be known only to her more immediate relatives and friends.

There are but few individuals of whom evil things are not sometimes said, but the writer can say that he has never known even the breath of slander to breathe aught that was not in her praise. Though filling an elevated station in life, she was kind and complaisant to the poorest and most humble, being superior to that petty pride, common to low and grovelling minds; she was a kind and affectionate wife and a tender mother; as the head of a large family she was ever attentive to its interests, being industrious and economical; in all her intercourse with her fellow creatures, she manifested the character of a lady, and last and best of all she was a christian, having been for several years an exemplary and consistent member of the Presbyteaian church; by her death female society has lost one of its brightest members; but who can calculate the loss of her husband and to those eight dear children whom she has left behind? No one; it is incalculable; yet, as she died in Christ, their loss is her eternal gain. VERITAS.

On Thursday evening last, Mrs. ANNE PARSON, consort of Mr. James Parson, of Somerset township, in the 35th year of her age.

Life tho' sweet, yet how uncertain,
Held but by a fleeting breath;
A tender thread suspends the curtain,
And conceals approaching death.

On the 10th inst., near Lavansvile, HERMAN, son of Jacob Flick, and adopted son of Henry and Elizabeth Young, in the 7th year of his age.

Oh! ever thus, from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay,
I never loved a tree or flower,
But 'twas the first to fade away.
* * * * *
"Better to set and watch the ray
And think thee safe though far away."

On the 9th inst., in Brothersvalley, MARY, consort of Jacob Flickinger, Sen. deceased, in the 76th year of her age.

On the 20th ult., in Stonycreek township, DANIEL, son of Daniel Will, aged 8 months and 27 days.

On the 24th ult., HENRY FRITZ, of Stonycreek township, aged 25 years 9 months and 23 days.

On the 23rd ult., in Somerset tp. SUSANNA, consort of Jacob Good, aged 42 years and 23 days.

On the 1st inst., in Quemahoning tp. an infant child of Adam Warner, aged 1 year 7 months and 4 days.

On the 1st inst., WIDOW SWANK, of Somerset tp. aged 70 years.

On the 3rd inst., JONATHAN YODER, of Stonycreak tp. aged about 70 years.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. S. B. Lawson, in Quemahoning tp., Mr WM. BERKEY, to Miss CAROLINA MOWRER, daughter, of Jacob Mowrer.

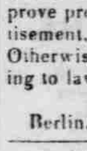
BIBLE NOTICE.

Do not Neglect it.

THE subscriber again earnestly requests all persons who have received Bibles for distribution in the several townships, and who have not settled for the same, to call upon him during next Court week, and attend to the matter. Please return all the Bibles undisposed of.

SAM'L W. PEARSON.

MILITARY ELECTION.



THE members of the Somerset Guards are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the house of William Colvin, in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday the 4th day of May next, for the purpose of electing a Captain, and first and second Lieutenants for said Company.

Which election will be there attended by Maj. Ross Forward, who is hereby authorized to hold the same.

JOHN KEAN.
ap22 Brig. Inspector.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

LOOK HERE.

FOUND in the barn of the subscriber, residing in brothersvalley township, Somerset county, near Berlin, on the 21st of May, 1845, a new

Blacksmiths Vice.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay for this advertisement, and he can have said Vice.—Otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN P. BRUBABER.
Berlin, April 21, '46.

SOMERSET

ACADEMY.

DURING the present summer, I can accommodate a few young men, who may wish to study Grammar, Geography, &c, for the purpose of teaching in common schools. The wants of the system have made a school of this kind very desirable, as all are aware of the difficulty of procuring competent

TEACHERS.

Instruction will be given for five dollars for any time not less than three months; and to expire on the first of October.—Less periods at the rate of five dollars per quarter. The patronage of the public is respectfully requested. The languages, &c., will be taught as heretofore.

JOSEPH J. STUTZMAN.
April 21, '46-6t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 25th day of May next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of A. H. Philson and William Johnston, two of the Executor's of the estate of Frederick Oldfather, deceased.

The account of Samuel Miller, administrator of Daniel Harner, deceased.

The account of John Cover, administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Rudolph Urick, deceased.

The account of Christian Keim and Yost Blough, administrators of Samuel Keim, Sen. dec'd.

The account of Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators' of Jacob Moses, dec'd.

The account of William Shunk, administrator of George Stall, dec'd.

The account of John Witt and Michael Hoover, administrators of Casper Hoover, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, executor of Martin Fisher dec'd.

The account of Abraham Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Lambert and George Lambert, executors of Eliaabeth Lambert, dec'd.

The account of David Weimer, administrator of Peter Bradford, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Murphy, Esq. administrator, with the Will annexed of Thomas Griffith, dec'd.

W. H. PICKING.
Ap. 21'46. Register.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846, Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. the Court grant a rule in the heirs and legal Representatives of Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on the 25th day of May next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 27th day, March 1846.

WM H PICKING.
ap21 '45, Clerk.

Notice.

Estate of Catharine Swank, Deceased.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the estate of Catharine Swank, late of Somerset tp., deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to meet him at the house of Jacob Swank, in said township, on Saturday the 16th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

SAMUEL SWANK.
of Quemahoning tp., Executor.
April 7, 1846—6t.

Notice.

Estate of Jonathan Yoder, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Yoder, late of Shade township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Monday the 25th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CHRISTIAN PETERMAN.
of Shade township.
SAMUEL HOLSAPPLE.
of Paint township.
April 14, '46 6t. Executors.

Notice.

Estate of Peter Troutman, deceased.

THE undersigned, residing in Southampton township, having obtained letters Testamentary on the estate of Peter Troutman, late of said township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 2d day of May next, prepared to settle their accounts, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB TROUTMAN.
WM. CRITCHFIELD.
ma. 24, 1846-6t Executors.

FARMERS

Look Here.

WE the undersigned having established ourselves as a firm in the Eagle Foundry of Berlin, have now on hands a new

PLOUGH,

which has lately been patented It is a self-sharpening and can be made to different kinds, such as the bar shear, or shear and cutter seperate, or the pieces can all be made of wrought Iron with very little labour, in short it is the best plough ever brought to this county.—Likewise the Crocket Plough, which is an excellent plough for rough land, also

STOVES

of various kinds among them is a cooking stove for burning wood or coal.

KETTLES of different sizes.

HOLLOW WARE

of all kinds. Also castings for machinery, &c., all of which are made of the best kind of material and on the shortest notice. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HOUSER, CONRAD & KRISSINGER.
February 17, 1846 3m

Positive Cheap! Comparative Cheaper!! Undoubtedly CHEAPEST!!!

War with the British!

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of tin ware, owned by Charles A. Kimmel, where he now intends conducting the manufacturing of

TIN AND SHEET IRON

ware in Somerset, at the shop formerly occupied by William P. Schell, as a tinner shop, one door west of G. Pile's Hotel, and nearly opposite the store of D. Flick, where he intends manufacturing ware of every description in his line of

BUSINESS.

which he will dispose of at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock. By a strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

OBADIAH KIMMEL.
ap 14, 1846.

N. B. Country merchants wishing to purchase ware at wholesale prices, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of May next, (4th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

THIS WAY

FOR

NEW **CHAIRS!**

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he will constant keep on hand or make to order, Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE. L. GORDON.
March 31 1346 3m.

LIST OF CAUSES.

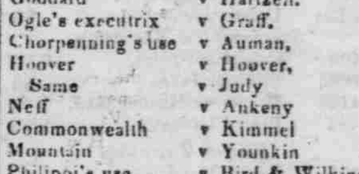
PUT down for trial for May Term, commencing on Monday the 4th day of May 1846:

Goddard	v	Hartzell.
Ogle's executrix	v	Graff.
Chorpenning's use	v	Auman,
Hoover	v	Hoover,
Same	v	Judy
Neff	v	Ankeny
Commonwealth	v	Kimmel
Mountain	v	Younkin
Philippi's use	v	Bird & Wilkins
Koontz's adm'r	v	Koontz
Jonas	v	Logan & Wife
Hutzell's use	v	Workman's extr's
Connor	v	Fream
Hunter	v	Brant
Garretson	v	Countryman
Watson	v	Rush
Same	v	Same
Speicher	v	Miller
Witt's use	v	Dehaven
Robison et al	v	Fleck
Walker's adm'r's	v	Boyer
Somerset county	v	Kurtz
Wable	v	Wable
Same	v	Augustine
Ackerman & Wife	v	Statler
Same	v	Statler & Wife
Faust	v	Custer
Glessner	v	Oldfather's ex'r's
Hoover	v	Philippi
Rizer	v	Flick

A. J. OGLE.
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's office.
March 31, 1346

NEW STORE AND



NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Public Square in the Borough of Somerset, on Friday the 1st day of May next at 1 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Francis Philippi, of, in, and to, two

Lots of Ground,

situate in the town of Centreville, Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., containing one half acre more or less; adjoining the clay pike, on the north a lot of Jonathan H. Miller and Joseph Pile on the east, lands of Abraham H. Miller, on the south, and a lot of Jacob G. Miller's on the west, on which are erected a large two story dwelling house, now occupied as a store house, and a stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Francis Philippi, at the suit of Joseph Huffman.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Squire Hall, of, in, and to one

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Smythfield, Somerset county, Pa. containing one half of an acre more or less; bounded on the east by lot of Doctor Fry, on the west by lot of William Richards, on the north by an alley, and main street on the south, on which are erected 2 two story dwelling houses, one occupied now as a tavern stand, and a stable with the appertenances—as the properiy of the said Squire Hall, at the suit of John McClintock, of J.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Christian Knee, dec'd, of, in, and to a certain

Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, containing one fourth of an acre more or less; adjoining main street on the south, lot of Benjamin Berkey on the west, lot of Jonathan Statler on the north and lot of Henry Harner on the east, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Christian Knee, deceased, in the hands of John Cover, administrator with the will annexed, of Christian Knee, deceased, and Michael Zimmerman, guardian of George Knee, heir and legal representative of said Christian Knee, deceased, at the suit of Samuel Kimmel, for the use of John H. Snyder.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Bell, of, in, and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less; about one hundred and ten acres clear, about twenty two acres in meadow, with a dwelling house one and a half story high, log barn and stable, and spring house thereon erected, and two orchards on the premises, adjoining the National Road on the south, and lands of Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Glisson and Richard Brook, with the appertenances—as the property of the said John Bell, at the suit of Alfred Newlon, now for the use of Henry Chorpenning.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Daniel Hoover, of in and to a certain plantation or

Tract of Land.

situate in Brothersvally township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 206 acres more or less; about 150 acres clear, and about 30 acres in meadow, bounded by lands of Frederick Hoover, George Hoover, Solomon Barkley and others, on which are erected a two story log dwelling house, and large bank barn and stable, &c., 2 apple orchards on the premises, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Daniel Hoover, at the suit of William Hoover.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jonas Hershberger, of, in, and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 189 acres more or less; about 100 acres clear, 10 acres in meadow, bounded by lands of Jacob Blough, Christian Hockstetler, Yost Blough, Jacob S. Miller and Peter Hechman and others; on which are erected a dwelling house, stable and barn, a large apple orchard on the premises, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Jonas Hershberger, at the suit of Abraham Hershberger, for the use of Daniel Eash.

—ALSO—

By virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* [Inquisition waived.]

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Black, of, in, and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 158 acres more or less; about 50 acres clear, and about 8 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jacob Wilhelm, William Harden and Christian Fike, on which are erected a two story log house, a potter kiln, an apple orchard and cabin barn with the appertenances—as the property of the said James Black, at the suit of Mary Davison.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset
April 7, 1846.

BLANK

PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

Constables' Stay Bonds
For Sale at this Office

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

MEXICAN NEWS.

By the means mentioned yesterday, we have been favored with imperfect files of two Vera Cruz papers, the INDICADOR and the LOCOMOTOR, embracing various dates between the 8th and 19th ultimo. From these we hastily select for translation the articles which seem of most interest.—Nat. Intel.

The LOCOMOTOR of the 18th contains the following details of the military mutiny mentioned in our last:

"SAN LUIS POTOSI.—In the capital of this department has occurred a military tumult, which it gives us great pain to announce. At the setting out of Gen. Ampudia, with the division under his command, to pursue his march to the northern frontiers,' (that of Texas,) "Regiment No. 4 and the Puebla Activos, consisting of a little more than a thousand men, refused to march, under the pretence that the commandant of the former had been imprisoned and must be released. Gen. Ampudia presented himself in person to the mutineers, and, grasping the national standard, exhorted them, in the most energetic manner, to return to their duty, pronouncing those who should refuse to march cowards. For the moment, the decisive conduct of the General had a good effect; for the revolters at once returned to their colors. But as soon they came to the city walls, the insurrection burst out afresh; the mutineers made their way back into town; seized upon several churches, and prepared to resist the orders of the General; who, on his side, was prepared to take strong measures for reducing the two regiments to obedience.

"Thus far we learn the facts by private letters. But we do not hear whether or not any political movement led to this unfortunate disorganization, or was likely to mix with it.

"A deep-seated malady corrupts the discipline of our army, which it is time that our rulers should study and cure.—This is not the first time that our soldiery have fallen into revolt, at the signal to march forth to defend the honor of their country. This is not only a national disgrace, but deeply impairs the public strength. Nor do military severities, however exemplary, prevent the recurrence of the evil: it must be more deeply looked into, therefore, and its causes sought in the officering and organizing of the army. When the former shall be good, and the latter in more conformity with the political principles that govern the country, announced and enforced with frankness but moderation, so that the knowledge of them may be able to penetrate into the interior of the company and the platoon, they will bring about a single feeling, a habit of order and obedience. The soldier, not less than his officer, will learn to love honor and duty, and the country will witness no more with grief and alarm these scenes of military tumult and disarray."

MONARCHY IN MEXICO.—The same paper has an article on one of the late steps of the actual Government of Mexico:

"According to what we have seen in the DIARIO DEL GOBIERNO," (the paper published by the Government,) "certain printed sheets, handbills, have lately been circulated in the capital, in waich is urged the cession to the United States not only of Texas, but of New Mexico and California into the bargain. It is not possible that such writings, the mere reading of which awakens nothing but indignation, should be sincerely published by any Mexican; for no political party has given any cause to believe it capable of an intention so traitorous."

The Locomotor then goes on to suggest that the thing is a device of the Monarchial party, meant to force the Government—which is extremely sensitive to this particular intimation—to repress all political discussion, in order that the press (a majority of which is hotly anti-monarchial) may be silenced.

The suspicion seems to have very little to warrant it, and perhaps signifies nothing so much as that the Locomotor is the ultra of some other party. For evidently the Monarchical party—at first not tolerated—is now able to show its head in Mexico: at first, all the journals were hostile to it; now, only a majority. If it is thus gaining ground, the newspapers are helping it, whether they oppose it or not; and its interest is not to silence them. All opinions that need to be rapidly propagated have to depend chiefly on the press, no matter whether good or bad. Besides all this, the Locomotor forgets that the United States, in common with almost every thing else, has its partisans in Mexico—partisans who can print, like the rest of the world.

At any event, the government of Gen. Paredes, taking the alarm, has issued, through the Diario, an order that the newspapers shall close all discussions of internal forms of Government, under penalty of a visit for the editors to one of the fortresses. Such an order will, of course, we suppose, only bring the new Government into greater trouble.

Treasurer's Sale of UNSEATED LANDS, FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I *Miller Tredwell*, Treasurer of the County of Somerset, will expose to sale at the Court House in Somerset, on the **Second Monday in June** next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and adjourning from day to day, if found necessary until all the lands contained in the following list be disposed of, unless said taxes be discharged previous to the time of sale.—And by a further supplement to the Act of Assembly, it is made the duty of the purchaser or purchasers, at the Treasurer's sale, as soon as the property is struck down, to pay at least so much of the purchase money as shall be necessary to pay off the taxes, and also one dollar for the use of the Prothonotary, and in case the same is not forthwith paid, the sale may be avoided and the property immediately set up again by the Treasrer. Purchasers are therefore notified that a compliance with this part of the law will be expected and enforced.

	Somerset Township.	$. cts
151½	Black James,	75
400	Drysdale Thomas	1,80
399	Denton Thomas,	1,80
272½	Crylich Harman	1,08
397½	Coates William	1,80
400	Gibbons James,	1,80
400	Hall John,	1,80
82	Knopsnyder Conrad,	42
100	Kerzer Jacob,	60
397½	Martin Robert,	1,80
390	Miller Michael,	1,80
402	White John,	1,80
400	Bonsal Andrew,	1,80
398	Young Bertha,	1,80
	Milford Township.	
403½	Baker Joseph,	2,40
354½	Beam Jacob,	2,24
401½	Copp Michael,	2,40
401½	Cisney James.	2,40
400	Connor & Connelly	2,40
398½	Farner Lewis	2,40
401	Galbraith Mary	2,40
400½	Johnston William,	2,40
201½	Kendall John	1,60
438½	King Samuel	2,64
412½	Lafborough Nathan,	2,40
244	Pitcher Rudolph,	1,60
395	Rush Benjamin,	1,20
400	Shannon William,	2,40
399	Wilson Thomas,	2,40
	Turkeyfoot Township.	
100	Humphreys Ashton,	80
421½	Darke George jr,	2,56
400	Joiles William	2,40
400	Stewart John,	2,40
400	Stewart David,	2,40
400	Stewart Thomas,	2,40
	Addison Township,	
247½	Chew Alexander,	1,44
401	Cole Samuel,	2,40
153½	Lafferty Joseph.	80
404	Moore Jane,	2,40
380	Moore Christian,	2,40
409½	Moore Mary,	2,40
200	Ogle Charles,	1,20
200	Thompson Josiah,	1,20
1 Lot	Deams Jacob	80
	Southampton Township,	
400	Critchfield John,	2,80
106½	Philippi John-	86
416½	Hafner or Havner Geo.	1,42
434	Pratt Elizabeth,	1,54
	Elklick Township	
406	Barley Mountjoy,	1,80
400	Chary John	90
410½	Cory James,	1,80
400	Cory Enos	1,80
400	Moore Anne	1,80
426	Meminger Lewis,	1,98
407½	Simpkins John,	1,80
434	Simpson Mary,	99
	Stonycreek Township,	
431½	Stiles William,	1,98
	Greenville Township,	
417½	Albricks William.	90
440	Cuddington Benjamin,	1,98
	Allegheny township.	
384	Bowen Thomas,	2,58
437½	Carey John L.	3,06
437½	Carey John L.	3,06
453	Golden Elizabeth,	3,08
377½	Herryshill Robert,	2,84
411	Moore Thomas,	2,86
266	Ross James,	1,72
422	Wells Mary	3,08
	Conemaugh township,	
330	Banington Charles,	1,80
427	Bennet Jacob,	2,38
400½	Edmond George,	2,20
399	Henon John,	2,20
100	McLanahan James,	54
400½	Mc'Gaw Thomas,	2,20
400	Sturgeon Robert,	2,20
400	Elliot John	2,20
438½	Moore Abram,	2,42
529	Musser John	1,52
	Shade township,	
392½	Caradine Thomas,	2,76
484½	Carman James,	3,08
435	Duplessis P. L. B,	3,08
390	Proctor Thomas	2,80
404	Tilton William,	2,80
580½	Witherel Samuel,	2,80
	Paint township,	
440	Berkley Pugh,	1,19
438½	Clark Stephen,	1,19
438½	Clark James,	1,19
440	Moore Thomas	2,38
400	Snyder Nicholas,	2,20
441½	Shaw Robert,	2,38
400	Trist Elizabeth,	2,20
400½	Thornton William,	2,20
	Jenner township.	
400	Pitcher William,	2,80
421	Banksen Andrew,	3,04
400	Barron John,	2,80
400	Heysle Christian,	2,80
400	Hubley Frederick	2,80
404	McGraw Thomas,	2,80
400	Scott John.	2,80
400½	Worp Andrew,	2,80
400½	Wise Peter.	2,80

MILLER TREDWELL,
Treasurer's Office, Somerset } Treasurer.
March 31, 18 }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public ontery, at the public square in Somerset on Tuesday the 5th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Hemminger, of, in, and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

and house thereon erected, situate in Somerset township, adjoining lands of Andrew Hoover, Daniel Adams and others, containing about eight or ten acres, conveyed to said Hemminger by John Millhouse and wife—as the property of the said Joseph Hemminger, at the suit of Henry Snyder.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office. Somerset, }
April 14, 1846. }

NO. 1.
Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand. COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somset County, Greeting:

WE command you that you attach William Armstrong, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be hloden at Somerset in and for said county, on the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Fear of a plea of debt. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the court therein. And have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said court, at Somerset, this 3d day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE.
m10, '46-6t. Prothonotary.

OBERT S. M'KAIG, SAMUEL MAGUIRE,

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
Immediately on the Railroad,
Cumberland, Md.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, late of New Lisbon Ohio, and SAMUEL MAGUIRE, late of the house of Duncan, Calhoun & Co., Cumberland, have associated themselves, under the firm of M'KAIG & MAGUIRE, in the FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Cumberland, where they are prepared to receive consignments and execute all orders connected with the Forwarding business with the utmost despatch, and they hope to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them as their agents.

☞Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce entrusted to their care.

REFERENCES.

Robert Steen and Co.,	Philadelphia.
Elder, Gelston & Co., Hopkins, Brothers & Co.	Baltimore,
Wm. McCulley & Co. Hailman, Jennings & Co Burbridge, Wilson & Co. Church & Carothers, Clarke & Thaw, Lorenz, Sterling & Co. Alexander Laughlin, Watterman Palmer, Shaulett & Glyde	Pittsburg.
Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan	Washington Pa.
Gen. Isaac Hodgens,	
Hon H. W. Beeson,	Fayette Co.
Hon. A. Stewart,	
Hon. A. Buchanan,	
Samuel Black,	Greene Co.
General Jesse Lazear,	
Thos. J. & W W. M'Kaig,	Cumberland.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16 '45-3m

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BENFORD & SANNER, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the books, notes, &c., have been placed in the hands of Cyrus Benford, one of the partners, for collecion; with whom all persons indebted are requested to call without delay and settle, as he intends going to the west early in the spring. The business of merchandizing will be continued by Michael A. Sanner, at the old stand, where he will continue to sell goods on accommodating terms, as heretofore.

CYRUS BENFORD.
MICHAEL A. SANNER,
Somerset, March 3, '46.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa., }
March 5, 1846 1y. }

JURY LIST.

For May Term, 1846.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset bor. -	Wm. B. Coffroth
	W. W. Summers
	Samuel C. Pile
Somerset tp. -	Peter Mowry
	Joseph Barkley
	George Flick Jr,
	Jacob Ankeny
Shade - - -	Moses Berkepile
	David Buchanan
Addison - -	Jonas Peck
	John Bell
Southampton -	Hiram Will
	John Wilhelm
Jenner - -	Samuel Murphy
	Joseph Bowman
Summitt - -	Jacob Schrack
	Jacob Olinger
Berlin - - -	Ed. Kimmel
Turkeyfoot -	John Ream
Stonycreek -	Peter Miller
Milford - -	William Scott
	Jonas Shultz
Quemahoning -	Jacob Dibert
Conemaugh -	Daniel Border

TRAVERSE JUROR.

Allegheny - -	Henry Jordan
Southampton -	John Bowman
	William Bowman
	Adam Lepley
Jenner - -	Conrad Keiser
	Jonas Hoober
	Geo. Ross
	Owen Morgan
Addison - -	Wm. Burgess
	Jno. A. Mitchell
	Isaac Light
	B. F. Lawhill
	Cyrus McChesney
	John J. Patrick
Berlin -	Benjamin Brubaker
Shade -	Jno. Richardson
Milford - -	Peter Dull jr.
	Jonathan Hay
	Henry Lint
Quemahoning -	Lewis Ober
	Freder'k Gunder
Somerset tp. -	James Benford
	David Miller
	Chambers Huston
Turkeyfoot -	Jonathan Mountain
Somerset bor. -	Gillian Lint
Elklick -	Edward Shockey
	Peter Wilhelm
	Gabriel Miller
Summit -	William Miller
	Abraham Miller
Conemangh -	Christain Keim
	Solomon G. Miller
Stonycreek -	Jacob Topstaid
Brothersvalley	John Foust
	Abm. Rhoads
	Jacob Hauger
	Jacob Bowman

Oyer and Terminer Jurors.

Milford -	Aaron Will
	John King
Somerset -	Peter Ankeny
	John C. Barron
	Jacob Lichty
Shade -	Chas. Bisbing
Southampton -	Perry C. Kantz
Allegheny -	Hugh Shafer
Jenner -	John A. Bell
Brothersvalley -	Benj. Hay

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

Bbls flour superfine.
23 Bags Do
27 Do Rye.
3 Do Buckwheat.
On hand and for sale by
m 10, '46. J J & H F SHELL

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL,

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased; on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side-sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in genral, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.
Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.
Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,
They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC *Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!*

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Sperific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
K nable and Vought, Centreville,
M' A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Beilin.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patant Vermifuge.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS. Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors			
CASSIMERES	do	do	do
SATTINETTS	do	do	do
JEANS	do	do	do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.
sept30 I J & H F SCHELL.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,** late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT.
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.